

MORNING, -- AUG. 30.
SABOTAGE, SAVYER, Editor.

THE NEWS.
The news from the Rappahannock front, Virginia, indefinite and vague. A single sentence of statements given in an extra paper of the 21st, and the morning of the 22d. The only news of late date is that contained in the extra above alluded to, and that only asserts a fight, and nothing more.

A strong guerrilla force was routed between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, Mo., on the 22d.

The evil news from the Indian insurrection increases in magnitude. New Ulm is in ashes. The chief of the Chippewas has warned the whites to leave that ill-fated country by Tuesday.

An expostulatory sort of letter has been sent by Lord John Russell to Secretary Seward. His lordship urges that the North has made no progress in the war, and that the proclamation of Gen. Butler and the confiscation bill "bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife." He deprecates servile insurrection, and dwells on the past neutrality of his government.

The Marietta railroad is fully repaired. The defeat of the rebels at Fort Donelson is confirmed.

A force of guerrillas was routed at Madisonville, Kentucky, near Henderson, and another at Danville in the same State.

The tenor of the vague news received is rather reassuring; and at right makes might, we entertain no doubt of the safety of the army of Virginia, from its fierce and numerous pursuers.

AN APOLOGY TO OUR READERS.
The leader in yesterday's APPEAL was written by a deputy while we were absent from the editorial room, and so far from indorsing or approving its sentiments or opinions, we reprobate them utterly. We have no doubt they were read with surprise and grief by most of our friends, who wondered how they came to find a place in the UNION APPEAL.

The letter of HORACE GREELLY to the President we did not see. It may have been wise or unwise, pertinent or impertinent, we cannot say. The reply of President LINCOLN we did see, and regarded as one of the most admirable public documents ever written by a frank and honest man.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN understands the conflicting theories on the subject of American slavery as well as any other living man, and he expects and intends to manage the affairs of the Government without taking WENDELL PHILLIPS or WM. L. YANCY or their duped followers as his guides or models. He tells the country in his answer to Mr. GREELLY, and in unmistakable style, that he holds himself ready to carry out his conscientious convictions under the Constitution, and that he will endeavor to be not before the time, nor behind the time, but up to the time in following the lead of Divine Providence and in heeding the solemn voice of the nation. This we knew before, and for this we are thankful and satisfied.

The reserve of the President shows his judgment and wisdom. He designs that his history shall be written not in words of nicely balanced meaning but in actions worthy of himself.

It will be news to our readers that the inaugural established the rebellion. The rebellion itself was inaugurated by firing upon American soldiers and the national flag at Fort Sumter. This we know to be the truth of the matter, and traitors may lie as much as they please about the influence of the inaugural, but facts remain unchanged.

We have no apprehensions that the letter of the President to Mr. GREELLY will be regarded in any other light than as a sensible, good natured statement to the public, which will do much more good than harm. Our confidence in Mr. LINCOLN remains unshaken, and we think the nation can trust in him as their chosen leader under God until the sovereignty of the United States is re-established from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

THE REBELLION.
It is evident that the rebellion has put forth its mightiest energies, and has seen its palmiest days. It seemed like holiday work for it to steal the forts and arsenals and treasure of the nation. It was rare sport in Charleston for a fire upon Major ANDERSON and the star and stripes, and to lift up the rebel banner in defiant defiance. It was in a high glad when the disaster at Manassas sent sadness and sorrow throughout the North, and left Washington itself almost at the mercy of the traitorous crew who wished the overthrow of the government.

But those days are gone by. The magnitude of the rebellion is now seen and its wickedness better understood. Steadily a righteous retribution is drawing nigh, and it will not be long, we think, till the leaders in the great crime of breaking up the government, will begin to feel miserable under the conviction that their days are numbered, and that the Confederacy will soon be laid in the grave.

will move on their...
The bill of Richmond is a predestinated certainty. It will not be many weeks before the national flag will wave over the rebel Capital. We know some will call this speculation, but it will soon be history. Nothing but a miracle will prevent it, and if we are to witness miracles, we shall see them on the side of the Union. We do not look for the Almighty to crown piracy and plunder with ultimate success.

And as at Richmond so elsewhere. The army advancing across the Ohio through Kentucky will soon spread over Tennessee to Shelby county to Johnson, and the guerrillas will be annihilated in their march. This done how long will it take to settle Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia? Before the winter will be over the work will be done. Go forward brave defenders of the Union, and the God of battles and of nations go with you. The rebellion must and will be crushed out before you, and future generations will garland your memories with immortal fame.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
This eloquent abolitionist has come to the unanimous conclusion with himself that he will give no active opposition to the government in its efforts to subdue the rebellion. A good resolution wisely formed. Having resolved to do the government no harm, how much will Mr. PHILLIPS now strive to do in favor of the Union? We have heard of him on the wrong side, let us hear of him on the right side. A man of his resources and oratorical power should do something for his country in such times as these.

REPLY TO THE "IF PRESIDENTIAL."
Mr. Editor—I was pained in common with many at the publication of a criticism, which appeared in your issue of Aug. 29 (yesterday). Being charitably inclined to the writer's head some would accuse him of being a secessionist. But we, still more charitably inclined, would think the writer's wit were a wool gathering. Among other things the writer says, "The inaugural (meaning Lincoln's inaugural) established the rebellion, because it could be made to mean just what the rebels pleased, and to this very day, very many doubt whether the rebels misinterpreted it at all." The writer concludes, "Having had our opinion reader, stick a pin in it."

With your leave, Mr. Editor, we propose to "stick a pin in it."

President Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861. His inaugural dates the 4th March, 1861. Now what are the events of the rebellion?

In November, 1860, South Carolina seceded. Some more charitably inclined than the author of the exceptional article under notice, would say that South Carolina "established the rebellion." At least she gloried in the shame. But to show how the rebellion had progressed, long ere the inaugural of Lincoln we append a summary of events. We particularly call the attention of the Presidential critic to three little facts. Under date of February 7, 1860, a reliable chronology says: "Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Ala." "February 8th, Provisional Constitution adopted." "February 9th, Jefferson Davis and Alex. H. Stephens elected President and Vice President."

Dec. 27, capture of Port Moultrie and Pinckney.
Jan. 3, 1861, capture of Fort Pulaski.
Jan. 3, The arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 20,000 stand of arms captured.
Jan. 4, Fort Morgan, in White Bay, captured.
Jan. 9, Star of the West fired into.
Jan. 9, Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured.
Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana seceded in the month of January, '61. Every fort, arsenal, mint, custom house and revenue cutter within reach of rebels, were seized in the name of the Southern Confederacy long before the inaugural of President Lincoln. And yet your Presidential critic charges upon the inaugural "the establishment of the rebellion." This record of events sticks many pins in your critic's opinion.

Your critic goes on to express another opinion: "that it might have been well perhaps, had he (Lincoln) for once favored the people of these States with a document from which they could gather some knowledge of his real intentions in regard to the abolition or preservation of slavery." The very letter he criticizes removes all doubt. Lincoln determines to preserve the Union at all hazards. And if you do not know what that means ask Gov. Johnson. He will tell you that no institution is too sacred which seeks to overthrow the Union and the Constitution to escape with impunity.

A PARIS letter to the N. Y. Tribune says that "the story goes that Monsieur Chapeau-Loubat, French Minister of Marine, is about to marry a very beautiful young lady, Miss E. of New Orleans. His Excellency borders on 60; Mademoiselle barely touches the threshold of 18."

On Thursday last Lieutenant Kirohnar arrested Ben. M. Hill, of Hunter's Bottom, Kentucky, and made him take hold of the Federal flag and take the oath of allegiance. He is one of the men who, in the Kentucky Legislature last year, voted against placing the national flag above the State Capitol at Frankfort.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.
MARION, the editor of the Dubuque Herald, arrested by order of government for treasonable proclivities, has been nominated for Congress by a Democratic Convention, held at West Union, Fayette county, Iowa.

From Newbern, N. C.
New York, Aug. 22.—The steamers Haza and Jersey Blue arrived from Newbern to-night, with dates of the 20th. All is quiet there.

The black people of Hayti are said to have such a singularly delicate sense of smell, that they can detect an alloy of copper in a gold ring by smelling it!

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA. BATTLE REPORTED NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.

**Pope Attacks Jackson in Front
While Fording the Rappa-
hannock, while McDowell
Falls upon the Rear.**

THE RIVER MADE TO RUN RED WITH REBEL BLOOD.

**Rumor that Siegel Shot McDowell
Through the Head at Warrenton.**

New York, August 27.—The Tribune's correspondence gives the following extraordinary statement relative to the tenderness of rebels towards Gen. McDowell.

The attack of Stewart's cavalry upon Cattolet's station seems likely to prove as rich a mine for correspondents as the one by the same daring officer to the rear of the Peninsula army. Among the trophies carried off are \$405 in cash belonging to the Quartermaster's Department of Gen. Pope's army, and his own commissions as Brigadier General and Major General. The latter was, however, recaptured by one of our soldiers, who found it in the baggage of a rebel trooper, which was left behind in the hurry of the departure. A Captain in the Burnell Legion, in Col. Simpson's was lying hid in a house by the railroad track, and heard Gen. Stuart give positive orders to spare Gen. McDowell's baggage train, but to seize Gen. Pope's, and destroy what was not of public importance. The order was implicitly obeyed. Although the wagons of Generals McDowell and King were close at hand, they were not disturbed, but everything in General Pope's was turned out. His official papers sorted out and carried off, and his letters from his wife and other private individuals strewn over the ground, or torn into bits.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Tribune dated Sunday, says musketry firing was heard this morning. A contraband who came in yesterday, reports our troops were fighting the rebels and we had captured thirteen guns.

A lieutenant of cavalry came in last evening and corroborated the contraband's story, but says the number of guns captured was sixteen, and that when Stonewall Jackson's forces reached the Rappahannock at Bennett's Ford, some 18 or 20 miles from here, a part of McDowell's forces were on the South bank of the river. He says they screened themselves under the cover of the woods, and that Jackson's forces passed them and attempted to ford the river. While attempting this Gen. Pope's troops opened a destructive fire, and at the same time McDowell's men threw themselves on their rear, thus bringing them between two fires. This officer says this is the position of Jackson's forces.

He cannot say how many were utterly annihilated, but that the river was red with rebel blood. These reports I give you for what they are worth. The story is believed here, and also that fighting is going on, and the above will turn out to be true.

Our pickets in front of town have been doubled during the past two days, and every precaution to ward off a surprise has been taken by Burnside.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—Gen. R. H. Johnson, Captain Turner of his staff, and Captain Libbion, 60th Indiana cavalry, arrived this afternoon, and state that General Johnson was compelled to surrender near Bowling Green, because his force, numbering about seven hundred, after fighting bravely some time, became unmanageable and finally ran, excepting about seventy-five, who, with General Johnson, Maj. Wentz, 5th Kentucky, and three other officers, were taken prisoners.

Federal loss 26 killed, including Lieutenant Wynkoop, 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, and two other officers. Thirty-three wounded. Rebel loss, including several officers, thirteen killed and forty wounded.

The Federal prisoners were well treated by Morgan and liberated on parole.

Morgan's force is 1,800 strong, is finely equipped and mounted, carrying along printing materials with which they regularly issue a newspaper called the "Vindicator."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Press of this city has a rumor that Gen. Siegel shot General McDowell through the head on the battle field at Warrenton. The news comes from Baltimore.

TOLO, Ill., Aug. 27.—E. B. Washburn was today nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention for the 3d Congressional District.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 27.—Dispatches received this p. m. from Lieut. Gov. Donnelly and Col. Sibley says that forces led St. Peters, Tuesday for the fort. It is reported that Col. Flannery was obliged to leave New Ulm on Monday. Lost 10 men in a fight on Saturday.

No doubt the town of New Ulm is entirely destroyed.

THE SANITARY WANTS OF OUR SOLDIERS. AN APPEAL FROM GOV. YATES.

State of Illinois, Executive Department,
Springfield, August 29, 1862.
To the People of Illinois:

FELLOW CITIZENS: My attention has been called, more particularly during the past few weeks, to the sanitary condition of our soldiers in the field and in the hospitals. Although the general health of our army in the South has very much improved since last spring, the sick and well are alike in need of fresh vegetables, fruits, and those articles of food which cannot be obtained in the States in which they are quartered, but of which we at home have a great abundance. The want of these necessary articles is more especially and painfully felt by the soldiers confined in hospitals.

Our Sanitary commissions have done and are doing a great and noble work. Their deeds will shine forth in glorious contrast with the inhumanities of a rebellion more wicked and causeless than any the world has ever witnessed. Still the necessities of our brave volunteers demand greater efforts in their behalf; and I turn aside, for a moment, from the pressing duties of the hour, to urge upon you to respond to the call of humanity.

In the present excitement of civil war, do not let us forget the wants of our brave citizen soldiers already in the field, most of whom have uncompromisingly endured sufferings and privations of which we, in our happy and peaceful homes, can have no possible conception. Let us, then, care for our brothers in arms. Let us save them from those tortures and sufferings of disease which are more to be dreaded than the perils of the battle-field itself.

I therefore appeal to one and all of my fellow citizens to contribute of their stores, liberally and continuously. A great quantity is not needed at a time, but the supplies should be kept up. It is desired that, at least, there should go forward a shipment each week. To facilitate this work a State agent has been appointed and located at Cairo. He is instructed to receive and forward any packages donated, and directed to his care. Arrangements have also been made with the different railroads to forward all contributions by express.

The freight has been reduced this week, and I confidently expect the response to this appeal will enable me to make another next week.

The articles more especially needed at this time are: fruits of various kinds, potatoes, onions, chickens, eggs and butter. Canned fruits, except apples, are preferred.

R. YATES, Gov. of Illinois.

The Blockade—Necessity for Steamers.

We hear reports that the Navy Department is determined to stop the trade that has so long continued between Nassau and the Southern coast, by placing several steamers on blockade duty that for speed are unequalled in the world.

This movement should have been made long ago; but "better late than never." The Nashville has made four successful voyages, carrying cargoes of inestimable value to the rebels, and only for the reason of her great speed she would have been caught on two occasions, but, by her "heels," left our vessels that were in chase as if they had been lying to at anchor.

We have the Connecticut, the Vanderbilt, Rhode Island, and other steamers of equal speed, that would quickly end the Nashville's illegal trade; and we hope before many days to hear they are employed on no other duty than looking after her and the many Anglo-rebel steamers now in Nassau "waiting for something to turn up."

Two swift steamers cruising between the Bahamas and our Southern coast would, in two months, by captures, pay all their expenses and leave a handsome balance in favor of the captors.—N. Y. Herald.

Fight in Buchanan County.

A fight took place near Union Mills, in Buchanan county, on Wednesday morning, between eighty-five militia under command of Major Price, and a party of rebels. Our troops did not discover the enemy until they were fired upon from ambush. But in spite of this disadvantage, they charged upon the rebels, and put them to flight, capturing sixteen horses, ten shotguns, two swords, forty pounds of lead and twenty-five pounds of powder. Four of the enemy were taken prisoners, and one killed. Four of our men were killed and three wounded.—St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 23.

Present to the Inventor of Phonography.

The indefatigable Isaac Pitman, who for nearly thirty-six years has labored, early and late, without ceasing, upon the improvement of his system of phonography, has been presented with an elegant bronze time-piece and silver vase, with a purse of \$1,750, by many friends of the phonetic system, in token of their high appreciation of its excellence, and of his untiring and unselfish labors in its extension.

From Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Republican.
UNION CITY, August 25.—Col. Harris of the 54th Illinois, has just returned from Dyer county, after marching one week. It was Col. Harris who planned the attack and commanded the forces in the bloody battle of Merriwether's Ferry, where there were eight rebels to one of our force. We captured quite a number of prisoners, horses and other property. It is said by military men to have been one of the best managed and the hardest fought battles, in proportion to the numbers engaged, during the war. It was part of the 2d Illinois cavalry that was attached to Col. Harris' command that did the fighting in this battle. Lieuts. Ferry and Goodheart were killed.

DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT.

Read the Following from the Missouri Republican:
A MEDICINE FOR THE ARMY.—Messrs. J. and C. Maguire, corner of Second and Olive streets, in this city, have supplied to many persons in the army, their extract of Benne Plant. It has been found to be valuable for the prevailing diseases incident to life in camp, as the following letters attest:

WHO WANTS THE FINEST RESIDENCE IN THE CITY.

TO BE SOLD FOR
FIFTY DOLLARS

For Cairo.
FOREST QUEEN.—C. D. CONWAY, Master.
Leaves THIS DAY, 30th instant, at 5 P. M.
This splendid and elegant passenger packet will leave for the above and all intermediate way points.
For freight or passage apply on board. aug30-1t

For St. Louis.
EMPEROR.—RILEY, Master.
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ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

No. 11 South Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established for the benefit of the friends of Soldiers that enlisted in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas.

CORRECT intelligence will be given of any soldiers from the above States, whether sick, wounded or taken prisoners, and in what battle they may have been engaged, and where his regiment is stationed. Persons having friends confined as prisoners of war can at any time receive information of their condition and where they are confined.

Information will also be given of the condition of any Sick or Wounded Soldier in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Mount City, or any hospital in the Western Department; and where those killed in battle or have died from their wounds are buried, and where those who are prisoners are confined.

This is the only Army Intelligence office in the Department of the Mississippi, or Western Department, and information of soldiers in any of the above States can be given at any time by writing to the Army Intelligence Office.

Persons writing will please give the name of the Soldier, what State he enlisted in, and the number of his regiment. Charges for any kind of Army information will be Two Dollars, and any person writing will please inclose the amount, in order to secure attention to their inquiries.

Address Army Intelligence Office, St. Louis, Mo. For Southern papers please copy for one year, and forward bill to our office, with a copy of paper with advertisement. Our terms are liberal. aug30-1t

Strayed.

ON the 27th instant, a Bay Horse, black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a pair, with saddle and bridle on.
The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at the Eclipse Stable.
LEWIS, H. A. SMITH, of the 55th Illinois Volunteers. aug28-2t

For Sale.

AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE ON THE 4th of SEPTEMBER, at 10 A. M., situated on 2nd street, between Saint Martin and the Bayou d'Orleans.
—Also—
A lot of Fine FURNITURE and KITCHEN WARE. Apply at the Saloon. HAUSA & CO. aug28-1t

To All Whom it May Concern.

MUCH Dissatisfaction is caused among the H. & C. men, in regard to the satisfaction we can give to them, and that as long as we are able to pay cash for our goods, no one can have any cause to complain. Call Ladies and Gentlemen, we will continue to sell cheap at LEIDY & CO., 245 Main St., Opposite Court Square. aug28-4t

Why is it? Why is it?

THAT LEIDY & CO., from St. Louis, supercedes all other houses in Memphis in selling Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. The causes are simply these, they sell better goods for less money than any other house. LEIDY & CO., 245 Main St., Opposite Court Square. aug28-4t

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GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

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